

Missouri Census Update



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How accurate was the 2000 census? *Accuracy and coverage evaluation revisions* by Ryan Burson, State Demographer

If you think Missouri had a net undercount in Census 2000, think again. In March 2003, the Census Bureau released a third set of estimates of census error. It is the second revision of results from the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation of the census (called "A.C.E. Revision II"). Results from A.C.E. Revision II show there was not a net undercount of three million persons in Census 2000 as previously estimated. There was an estimated net overcount of more than one million persons.

How can this be? Census experts explain that the first two studies of census error were flawed. A little history is in order. The Census Bureau conducted the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation in the months following Census Day on April 1, 2000. It was based on an independent and concurrent survey of 750,000 households to find out who was missed (undercounted) and who was erroneously enumerated (overcounted) in the census. The Census Bureau's plan was to use the A.C.E. survey to produce and release adjusted census counts down to the census block level in time for redistricting. But in March 2001, the Census Bureau recommended against releasing adjust-

ed census counts because an independent demographic analysis of the expected 2000 population was seriously at odds with the A.C.E. adjustments. [Note: Detailed census block adjustments from the original A.C.E., which now have been superseded, were released in December 2002 as part of the Carter v. U.S. Department of Commerce settlement.]

Census Bureau experts further analyzed A.C.E. data and procedures, and produced a new round of census error estimates. But the new research raised serious concerns about the number of duplicate and erroneous census enumerations in Census 2000. In October 2001, the Census Bureau again decided against adjusting the decennial census, this time even for purposes other than redistricting, such as in federal funding formulas.

Researchers continued to look for answers to these new concerns throughout 2002, completing a new coverage evaluation and adjustment using several new procedures designed to address error in both the census and the coverage evaluation survey. The new research did not involve gathering new survey information, but rather revisited the A.C.E. survey

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How accurate was the 2000 census?

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data collected in the field during the census. A.C.E. Revision II estimates are the product of that research.

What are the key new A.C.E. Revision II findings for the United States? Due to a new estimate of 5.8 million duplicates (persons counted more than once) in the census—well above earlier estimates—we find that:

- There is a statistically significant net *overcount* for Non-Hispanic Whites.
- There is a statistically significant net *overcount* for children aged 0-9.
- There are net *overcounts* for Non-Hispanic Asians and American Indians on Reservation populations, but these are not statistically significant.

But there is also evidence of a differential undercount in the new A.C.E. evaluation:

- There is a statistically significant net *undercount* for Non-Hispanic Blacks.
- There are net *undercounts* of the Hispanic, Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and the American Indian off Reservation populations, but these are not statistically significant.

Undercounts and overcounts in Missouri

What does the revised Census 2000 evaluation show for Missouri? Statewide, the new adjusted population would be 5,520,892. This is an estimated net *overcount* of 74,319 when compared to the official count of 5,595,211 for Missouri. All but four of the state's 115 counties (including the Independent City of St. Louis) now have estimated net *overcounts*. Undercounts were identified in the City of St. Louis and the counties of Mississippi, Pemiscot, and Pulaski. The combined net undercount is 647 people.

Should I adjust my census figures to reflect the A.C.E. Revision II estimates?

Probably not. While it is believed that the new evaluation is the most accurate assessment of Census 2000 coverage to date, and that its estimates should replace the flawed A.C.E. estimates released in March and October 2001, there are still remaining technical concerns about the limitations of the methodology and the data produced by A.C.E. Revision II. Additional research is needed in the areas of residence rules, the quality of proxy data, and procedures for identifying duplicates. Plus, there are other concerns regarding the effects of the adjustment for correlation bias and the effect of synthetic adjustment on smaller geographies. The Census Bureau does not plan to use the new A.C.E. figures to adjust the official Census 2000 results or to adjust the intercensal population estimates it prepares in association with the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates.

A.C.E. Revision II-adjusted census population estimates are available on the Web at: <http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/pdf/pp-60r.pdf> for states, counties and places. No demographic detail is given in these subnational evaluations.

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For more information about the newsletter or the Missouri Census Data Center, contact the MCDC Coordinator, Missouri State Library, P.O. Box 387, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0387; tel: 573-526-7648; <http://mcdc.missouri.edu>

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Foreign-born population

Nationally, Census 2000 figures show foreign-born residents were most often born in Latin America (51.7 percent) followed by Asia (26.4 percent) and Europe (15.8 percent). Comparatively, residents in Missouri who were born in another country were most often born in Asia (34.9 percent), followed by Europe (28.5 percent) and Latin America (25.8 percent).

MO Census Data Center Web tool now matches 2000 geographies

Match new legislative districts, ZIP codes, towns, etc.

Are you wondering which towns fall within a current state senate district? Need to know how many people in a school district live in one county versus another county? Want to match a public library district to its corresponding ZIP code areas? It is as easy as four clicks with the Missouri Census Data Center Web tool, known as MABLE/georr, which was recently updated to include Census 2000 geographies.

To use the Web tool, go to: <http://mcdc2.missouri.edu/websas/geocorr2k.html>. To match geographies, leave the default selection on "Missouri" in the top inset box, then click on the two geographies you want to match in the two inset boxes just below the

state list. Next, click the "run request" button.

For example, if you want to generate a list showing the ZIP codes by county in Missouri, scroll to the bottom of the left box and click "county," then click on the "5-digit ZCTA Census tab area 2000" selection in the box on the right. Finally, click "run request." After a short processing time, a page will appear with the information presented at the bottom of the page in two formats. One output file will read "Listing (report format)," which lets you click on and view, save, or print the list; the second will read "comma-delimited (csv) file," which lets users view, save/download, or print in a spreadsheet format.

Warren County

ZIP codes in Warren County	ZIP code area name	Census 2000 pop. in the county AND the ZIP code area	Percent of the county in this ZIP code area
63348	Foristell	923	3.8%
63349	Hawk Point	13	0.1%
63351	Jonesburg	418	1.7%
63357	Lake Sherwood	4,576	18.7%
63363	New Florence	73	0.3%
63381	Truxton	103	0.4%
63383	Warrenton	12,052	49.1%
63390	Wright City	6,215	25.3%
65041	Bay	152	0.6%

Results of county match to ZIP code area using the MABLE/geocorr Web tool.

For assistance using MABLE/geocorr or other Missouri Census Data Center Web tools, contact John Blodgett at the Office of Social and Economic Analysis at 573-884-2727.

Certified population for newly formed towns and governmental units

The Census Bureau is announcing the Geographically Updated Population Certification Program. This program offers officially certified Census 2000 population and housing counts on a fee-paid basis for new governmental units (such as counties, cities, towns, villages, and townships) or those with legal boundary changes after the census. (January 1, 2000 was the official date for boundaries used to tabulate Census 2000.) This program also is available for the first time to federally recognized American Indian reservations and school districts that need official Census 2000 counts.

The program calculates the Census 2000 population and housing counts in area(s) altered by annexations/ de-annexations or other legal actions, and incorporates those numbers into the original Census 2000 figures to obtain "geographically updated"

counts. For new governments, the Census Bureau tabulates official Census 2000 population and housing counts. The program does not add any population associated with new construction in annexed or newly incorporated areas.

Prices for the geographically updated population certifications range from \$693 to \$9,075, depending on the degree of work required by the Census Bureau to fill the customer order. This certification service is available through the Census Bureau's Marketing Services Office, Customer Service Center, which began accepting applications for the service on January 7, 2003. Customers will be able to download information about the program and to apply for program participation online. The Certification Services Area can be found by accessing the Subjects A to Z section on the Census Bureau's home page and

selecting Certification Services under the letter C. More information about the program is available at: <http://www.census.gov/mso/www/certification>.

Staff at the Census Bureau's Customer Service Center (301-763-4636) or at the Population Division (301-763-2419) are available to answer questions about the certification program.



Ratio of income to poverty (1.00 = poverty)

Missouri and Missouri Counties	Total pop. for whom poverty status is determined (civilian, non- institutional- ized pop.)	Below poverty					At or just above poverty	Above poverty				
		Ratio of income to poverty under .50 (poorest of the poor)	Ratio of income to poverty .50 to .74	Ratio of income to poverty .75 to .99	Total number below the poverty line	Percent below poverty	Ratio of income to poverty 1.00 to 1.24 (1.00=poverty level)	Ratio of income to poverty 1.25 to 1.49	Ratio of income to poverty 1.50 to 1.74	Ratio of income to poverty 1.75 to 1.84	Ratio of income to poverty 1.85 to 1.99	Ratio of income to poverty 2.00 & over
Missouri	5,433,293	276,248	167,280	194,363	637,891	11.7%	225,561	251,267	254,935	107,110	150,829	3,805,700
Adair	22,186	2,732	1,227	1,212	5,171	23.3%	1,180	1,055	1,198	463	579	12,540
Andrew	16,231	476	409	454	1,339	8.2%	636	683	723	340	519	11,991
Atchison	6,122	363	125	223	711	11.6%	275	387	381	248	172	3,948
Audrain	23,891	1,476	986	1,072	3,534	14.8%	1,043	1,215	1,242	483	597	15,777
Barry	33,493	1,960	1,534	2,079	5,573	16.6%	1,988	2,656	2,116	1,089	1,330	18,741
Barton	12,329	571	443	593	1,607	13.0%	915	979	778	281	633	7,136
Bates	16,309	838	647	887	2,372	14.5%	854	1,101	1,100	415	558	9,909
Benton	16,936	911	456	1,285	2,652	15.7%	1,072	1,206	1,021	665	655	9,665
Bollinger	11,928	541	525	580	1,646	13.8%	738	1,047	700	373	533	6,891
Boone	126,458	9,358	4,887	4,121	18,366	14.5%	4,837	6,072	5,467	2,203	2,871	86,642
Buchanan	81,569	4,225	2,454	3,299	9,978	12.2%	3,756	4,870	4,276	1,870	2,239	54,580
Butler	40,039	2,595	2,173	2,669	7,437	18.6%	2,698	2,616	2,456	906	1,444	22,482
Caldwell	8,831	403	229	416	1,048	11.9%	515	452	496	227	303	5,790
Callaway	36,763	1,427	886	829	3,142	8.5%	1,630	1,698	1,782	745	1,494	26,272
Camden	36,505	1,527	1,079	1,551	4,157	11.4%	1,708	1,781	1,988	1,001	1,123	24,747
Cape Girardeau	65,333	2,971	2,107	2,177	7,255	11.1%	2,511	3,452	3,057	1,469	1,915	45,674
Carroll	10,067	457	379	543	1,379	13.7%	515	567	686	263	521	6,136
Carter	5,875	424	530	526	1,480	25.2%	446	472	453	74	162	2,788
Cass	80,900	2,273	962	1,429	4,664	5.8%	1,982	2,718	2,553	1,177	2,157	65,649
Cedar	13,365	987	490	846	2,323	17.4%	1,062	674	651	307	676	7,672
Chariton	8,230	301	327	326	954	11.6%	432	490	573	114	349	5,318
Christian	53,661	1,562	1,223	2,084	4,869	9.1%	2,204	2,833	2,810	1,019	1,696	38,230
Clark	7,266	414	226	383	1,023	14.1%	376	373	494	200	219	4,581
Clay	181,335	4,436	2,504	2,958	9,898	5.5%	4,162	5,051	5,730	2,651	3,646	150,197
Clinton	18,557	581	530	617	1,728	9.3%	736	604	930	293	456	13,810
Cole	65,737	2,268	1,631	1,810	5,709	8.7%	2,075	2,134	2,187	896	1,782	50,954
Cooper	14,648	617	451	494	1,562	10.7%	453	812	814	366	566	10,075
Crawford	22,469	1,572	917	1,179	3,668	16.3%	1,208	1,362	1,566	414	921	13,330
Dade	7,785	310	442	289	1,041	13.4%	380	523	625	258	307	4,651
Dallas	15,456	806	1,029	933	2,768	17.9%	1,236	986	988	548	528	8,402
Daviess	7,932	390	369	448	1,207	15.2%	393	574	444	194	345	4,775
DeKalb	8,755	319	295	333	947	10.8%	357	677	688	220	341	5,525
Dent	14,672	914	875	738	2,527	17.2%	844	1,218	935	393	522	8,233
Douglas	12,989	891	629	756	2,276	17.5%	1,064	1,008	1,134	388	604	6,515
Dunklin	32,324	3,389	2,077	2,457	7,923	24.5%	2,357	2,151	2,032	684	994	16,183
Franklin	92,466	2,804	1,818	1,872	6,494	7.0%	3,258	3,356	3,831	1,946	2,586	70,995
Gasconade	14,992	449	454	524	1,427	9.5%	837	697	715	420	482	10,414
Gentry	6,706	278	179	346	803	12.0%	440	509	475	204	234	4,041
Greene	228,842	10,976	7,546	9,108	27,630	12.1%	10,321	12,860	12,329	5,238	6,511	153,953

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Grundy	10,058	629	310	648	1,587	15.8%	820	588	559	245	496	5,763
Harrison	8,610	459	314	392	1,165	13.5%	424	846	701	207	374	4,893
Henry	21,657	1,048	981	1,074	3,103	14.3%	1,269	1,219	1,265	425	786	13,590
Hickory	8,798	672	595	466	1,733	19.7%	594	473	835	214	380	4,569
Holt	5,225	187	235	257	679	13.0%	360	321	409	130	106	3,220
Howard	9,537	467	318	317	1,102	11.6%	710	587	557	353	324	5,904
Howell	36,460	2,170	2,214	2,425	6,809	18.7%	3,075	3,137	2,373	1,052	1,577	18,437
Iron	10,376	742	529	703	1,974	19.0%	645	878	677	257	381	5,564
Jackson	643,918	38,847	17,854	20,107	76,808	11.9%	24,055	27,157	27,663	12,595	16,928	458,712
Jasper	102,297	5,459	4,323	5,026	14,808	14.5%	5,708	6,329	6,063	2,292	3,876	63,221
Jefferson	195,583	5,597	3,649	4,007	13,253	6.8%	5,470	6,905	8,601	2,936	5,249	153,169
Johnson	44,807	2,882	1,936	1,848	6,666	14.9%	2,172	2,592	2,293	1,135	1,306	28,643
Knox	4,284	183	247	339	769	18.0%	359	275	212	93	248	2,328
Laclede	32,095	1,648	1,344	1,598	4,590	14.3%	2,055	2,444	2,480	802	1,172	18,552
Lafayette	31,969	1,073	755	988	2,816	8.8%	1,181	1,469	1,667	808	1,001	23,027
Lawrence	34,535	1,814	1,347	1,712	4,873	14.1%	2,109	2,395	2,391	815	1,143	20,809
Lewis	9,714	704	415	449	1,568	16.1%	488	721	479	341	342	5,775
Lincoln	38,288	1,245	1,058	865	3,168	8.3%	1,610	1,592	1,881	494	1,065	28,478
Linn	13,468	744	572	693	2,009	14.9%	809	1,033	845	315	458	7,999
Livingston	13,592	662	406	624	1,692	12.4%	956	586	854	400	523	8,581
McDonald	21,446	1,742	1,329	1,376	4,447	20.7%	1,708	1,524	1,560	476	808	10,923
Macon	15,331	589	548	774	1,911	12.5%	970	872	874	372	575	9,757
Madison	11,536	870	352	765	1,987	17.2%	891	881	842	490	380	6,065
Maries	8,781	448	347	358	1,153	13.1%	513	452	531	252	254	5,626
Marion	27,095	1,211	1,056	1,015	3,282	12.1%	1,580	1,468	1,553	580	675	17,957
Mercer	3,710	208	111	176	495	13.3%	195	279	277	84	181	2,199
Miller	23,110	1,131	784	1,362	3,277	14.2%	1,113	1,581	1,495	640	757	14,247
Mississippi	13,056	1,475	878	736	3,089	23.7%	1,250	786	790	455	348	6,338
Moniteau	13,465	475	335	525	1,335	9.9%	475	634	804	396	315	9,506
Monroe	9,128	495	266	329	1,090	11.9%	488	533	478	239	446	5,854
Montgomery	11,712	501	353	527	1,381	11.8%	563	711	638	375	348	7,696
Morgan	19,066	1,151	840	1,094	3,085	16.2%	1,157	1,192	1,259	366	715	11,292
New Madrid	19,304	2,046	935	1,279	4,260	22.1%	1,117	1,122	1,262	401	738	10,404
Newton	51,635	2,026	1,736	2,249	6,011	11.6%	2,433	3,140	2,982	1,062	1,879	34,128
Nodaway	19,070	1,522	861	758	3,141	16.5%	900	962	1,137	425	714	11,791
Oregon	10,168	828	659	747	2,234	22.0%	1,008	907	777	281	418	4,543
Osage	12,829	480	213	375	1,068	8.3%	275	552	611	277	360	9,686
Ozark	9,435	707	539	796	2,042	21.6%	697	655	757	164	410	4,710
Pemiscot	19,739	2,567	1,641	1,798	6,006	30.4%	1,639	1,315	1,517	462	558	8,242
Perry	17,780	522	575	508	1,605	9.0%	778	923	1,192	567	641	12,074
Pettis	38,670	1,780	1,517	1,670	4,967	12.8%	2,295	1,940	2,528	813	1,444	24,683
Phelps	37,317	2,648	1,563	1,918	6,129	16.4%	2,204	1,976	2,150	949	1,352	22,557

Ratio of income to poverty ... *continued*

Missouri Counties	Total pop. for whom poverty status is determined (civilian, non-institutionalized pop.)	Below poverty					At or just above poverty	Above poverty				
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Pike	16,086	1,088	498	914	2,500	15.5%	729	1,058	847	394	479	10,079
Platte	72,821	1,619	984	874	3,477	4.8%	1,473	1,561	2,071	849	1,018	62,372
Polk	25,474	1,746	819	1,577	4,142	16.3%	1,571	1,656	1,697	691	956	14,761
Pulaski	35,847	1,520	922	1,260	3,702	10.3%	1,696	2,400	3,148	1,058	1,559	22,284
Putnam	5,146	249	265	311	825	16.0%	315	416	396	239	146	2,809
Ralls	9,511	349	266	209	824	8.7%	314	689	539	269	262	6,614
Randolph	22,178	1,034	658	1,071	2,763	12.5%	1,096	1,547	1,314	518	818	14,122
Ray	22,956	865	263	429	1,557	6.8%	918	933	1,194	385	764	17,205
Reynolds	6,537	504	435	374	1,313	20.1%	415	500	437	206	328	3,338
Ripley	13,322	993	899	1,033	2,925	22.0%	1,407	1,206	877	420	337	6,150
St. Charles	279,670	4,732	3,222	3,223	11,177	4.0%	4,210	5,558	6,508	3,452	4,879	243,886
St. Clair	9,431	788	447	616	1,851	19.6%	622	715	527	292	310	5,114
Ste. Genevieve	17,455	389	470	577	1,436	8.2%	763	575	858	271	491	13,061
St. Francois	51,834	2,765	2,305	2,633	7,703	14.9%	2,762	3,103	3,335	1,397	1,523	32,011
St. Louis	997,284	31,760	16,720	20,072	68,552	6.9%	22,924	26,926	29,037	12,917	19,370	817,558
Saline	22,045	1,062	750	1,087	2,899	13.2%	1,251	1,271	1,193	620	810	14,001
Schuyler	4,103	168	139	389	696	17.0%	138	237	391	60	166	2,415
Scotland	4,823	254	267	289	810	16.8%	382	308	407	126	196	2,594
Scott	39,715	2,488	2,008	1,881	6,377	16.1%	2,533	2,324	1,968	1,005	1,435	24,073
Shannon	8,217	919	624	668	2,211	26.9%	704	709	621	252	320	3,400
Shelby	6,658	333	384	369	1,086	16.3%	412	498	396	199	338	3,729
Stoddard	29,236	1,799	1,132	1,905	4,836	16.5%	1,961	2,190	1,935	745	1,180	16,389
Stone	28,337	1,193	1,072	1,349	3,614	12.8%	1,573	1,546	1,674	590	1,122	18,218
Sullivan	7,092	468	342	360	1,170	16.5%	469	484	654	206	326	3,783
Taney	38,149	1,965	1,311	1,455	4,731	12.4%	2,325	2,714	2,284	987	1,238	23,870
Texas	22,633	1,885	1,483	1,467	4,835	21.4%	1,584	1,678	1,568	817	761	11,390
Vernon	19,375	1,064	948	883	2,895	14.9%	1,141	1,448	1,098	571	627	11,595
Warren	24,272	825	500	770	2,095	8.6%	974	985	1,090	507	558	18,063
Washington	22,098	2,210	1,148	1,228	4,586	20.8%	1,479	1,557	1,675	697	665	11,439
Wayne	13,059	1,044	896	916	2,856	21.9%	916	816	921	297	477	6,776
Webster	30,015	1,889	1,013	1,536	4,438	14.8%	1,678	2,060	1,913	949	929	18,048
Worth	2,330	132	80	122	334	14.3%	174	179	114	56	60	1,413
Wright	17,655	1,357	1,122	1,353	3,832	21.7%	1,421	1,624	1,123	493	598	8,564
City of St. Louis	339,323	42,346	19,998	21,044	83,388	24.6%	20,619	19,925	19,882	7,495	10,162	177,852

Source: Table P-88, Summary File 3, Census 2000, U.S. Census Bureau

Time between decennial censuses quite busy

Keeping boundary files current one key area of work

People sometimes jokingly ask those who work with census data what they do during the nine years when the census is not being taken. The “where do I start” reaction from people who work with census data can be similar to asking a teacher what he or she does after 3 p.m.

In 2003, data are still being processed and released from Census 2000 and the Count Resolution Program—an avenue for local officials to challenge the 2000 count if they identify and provide evidence of errors—is open until September 2003.

Along with state demographers, the Census Bureau is a working partner in the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, the group responsible for producing population estimates down to the town level between censuses. The Census Bureau conducts many programs in addition to the decennial census—the Current Population Survey, an economic census and a census of governments every five years, Small Area Poverty and Income Estimates, to name a few.

In an effort to provide timely data, the Census Bureau launched a pilot program known as the American Community Survey during the 1990s, which is the proposed replacement for the decennial census long form. Plans have already begun for the 2010 census.

Added to all this activity comes one of the most time-consuming and tedious jobs the Census Bureau performs—keeping boundary files updated. This means the Census Bureau must know any time an area is annexed into a town or city or any time an area becomes unincorporated.

Widely known as BAS—the Boundary Annexation Survey goes out to local officials for review annually. The BAS representative for each local government is responsible for reviewing the information and maps the Census Bureau sends for review. The local representative then provides information and spots on the map any boundary changes that occurred during the previous year. Typically, every January, the Census Bureau’s Geography Division mails Boundary and Annexation Survey packets to the highest elected official in incorporated municipalities and counties and “statistically equivalent areas,” which includes the City of St. Louis in Missouri. The packets contain the forms and maps on which changes are identified. Local governments are asked to return these materials within approximately two weeks.

Also in the area of geography, the Census Bureau contracted with Harris Corporation of Melbourne, Florida, in the summer of 2002 to work complete a Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing Accuracy Improvement Project (MAF/TIGER®

AIP) within eight years. The MAF, or Master Address File, is designed to be a complete and current list of all addresses and locations where people live or work, covering an estimated 115 million residences, as well as 60 million businesses and other structures in the U.S. The TIGER® portion of the project is a digital database that identifies the type, location, and name of streets, rivers, railroads, and other geographic features, and geospatially defines their relationships to each other, to the MAF addresses, and to numerous other entities.

The geographic work of the Census Bureau makes it possible to tie areas such as census blocks, tracts, towns, townships, counties, voting districts, congressional districts, school districts, and ZIP code tabulation areas to census data and maps, and even street addresses. See <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html> to use the Census Bureau’s “enter a street address” Web tool.

For additional information about the Census Bureau’s geographic programs, see: <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/index.html>.

No paid employees in 70 percent of businesses

According to the Census Bureau, 16.5 million businesses in the United States had no paid employees in the year 2000. Nearly 312,000 of these were located in Missouri. Receipts from these establishments totalled more than \$11 billion in Missouri and \$709 billion nationally. Barber and beauty shops, child-care providers, real estate agents, carpenters, plumbers, writers, and tax preparers represent the typical types of establishments with no paid employees.

“These very small businesses make up 70 percent of all businesses,” said Census Bureau analyst Jerry Roth. “They may be run by one or more individuals, can range from home-based businesses to mom-and-pop stores to construction contractors and often are part-time ventures with individual owners operating more than one of them.”

Missouri Census Update

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Public library demographics on State Library website

Census 2000 data are now available for Missouri public library districts, and the information can be accessed from a “public library demographics” link on the Missouri State Library website at <http://www.sos.state.mo.us/library> (the link appears as a selection on the left sidebar). The page provides data for public libraries from the short-form questionnaire (also known as Summary File 1 or the 100 percent count) and the long-form questionnaire (known as Summary File 3, or the sample count). In addition, there are links to additional sites with demographic and census information for other geographic areas.

Long-form data from Census 2000 was released for Missouri at the end of August 2002, but since library districts are not a standard area for which the U.S. Census Bureau provides information, preparing census

statistics by library district is customized work. To accurately match library districts to Census 2000 data, the State Library’s Missouri Census Data Center (MCDC) program worked in conjunction with the Geographic Resources Center at the University of Missouri, local librarians, and, in some cases, city planning departments and/or county government officials to determine the current geography of library districts.

The total population in Missouri public library districts ranges from fewer than 400 to more than 900,000. Poverty ranges from a low of 3.8 percent in a suburban municipal district to a

high of 38.3 percent in a municipal district in the southeast part of the state.

The total population in Missouri that was served by a tax-supported public library in 2000 equaled 5,113,083, or 91.4 percent of the state’s total population. The new data also makes it possible to look at overall demographics for the 8.6 percent of the state’s population not living in a tax-supported public library district. The population in this area grew at a rate of 16.4 percent between 1990 and 2000, a rate significantly higher than the state average of 9.3 percent.

Public library district maps on Web

Electronic color maps showing Missouri public library districts by type are now available on the Missouri State Library’s “Public Library Demographics” page at: <http://www.sos.mo.gov/library/demographics.asp>. Two versions of the map are available—one size 8½ x 11, suitable for printing on standard size paper, and one 36 x 42, which provides more detail with the zoom feature (magnifying glass icon) and can be printed with a large printer/plotter. For additional information about library district maps or library district geography, contact Debbie Pitts at the Missouri State Library at 573-526-7648.